

HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost 185,000 South Sudanese arrived in Sudan in the past two years, of whom 67 per cent received humanitarian aid.
- 3,000 South Sudanese families in Khartoum received emergency shelter and household supplies for the winter season.
- A total of 538 suspected dengue fever cases, including 104 deaths, have been reported in Sudan, according to the MoH.
- More people will require humanitarian assistance during the lean season this year mainly due to lower than average crop harvests.

FIGURES 2015 HRP

Displaced people in Sudan (as of Dec 2014)	3.1 million
Displaced people in Darfur (as of Dec 2014)	2.5 million
(in 2015)	233,000
GAM burden	2 million
South Sudanese refugee arrivals in Sudan - since 15 Dec 2013 (UNHCR)	184,668
Refugees of other nationalities (UNHCR)	173,441

FUNDING

1.04 billion
requested in 2015 (US\$)

57%* reported funding

*2015 HRP has been extended as the 2016 HRP is being finalised.



Registration of refugees in Kharasana (WFP, file photo June 2015)

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Over the past two years, almost 185,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan

For the past two years South Sudanese refugees have been arriving in Sudan fleeing fighting that broke out in their country mid-December 2013. As of 23 December, the number of refugees in Sudan stands at 184,668—of whom 124,300 refugees or 67 per cent have received some form of humanitarian assistance—according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). There has been a decrease in the number of refugees by 14,073 since last reported, mainly due to a recent verification exercise done by the World Food Programme (WFP) in South and West Kordofan states in mid-December. The decrease was mostly in West Kordofan's Kharasana area.

South Sudanese refugees continue to receive assistance

In South Kordofan, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) distributed 1,046 emergency shelter and household kits to South Sudanese refugees in El Leri locality. The national NGO Labena will distribute 1,400 hygiene kits to women who have arrived in El Leri and Abu Jubaiha localities. In White Nile State, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA)—in collaboration with the SMOH and SRCS—distributed 750 hygiene and sanitation kits to new arrivals over the past six months.

An inter-agency team visited El Jabalain and El Salaam localities in White Nile State on 15 December. The team observed that in Al Alagaya site the shelters were inadequate and do not provide enough space for cooking. This, combined with the lack of ventilation, could worsen living conditions during the hotter seasons. The plastic sheeting currently used is worn out and more blankets are needed during the current cold weather conditions. A joint assessment to determine what would be needed to address these concerns is being planned to determine the exact shelter needs at the refugee sites. Water and sanitation services continue to be a major issue at sites in the state with most of them providing water services below the UNHCR post-emergency standard of 20 litres per person per day. The international NGO Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) in collaboration with UNHCR through the national NGO Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) cleaned a total of 110 pit latrines and completed the rehabilitation of 57 latrines in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites. The construction of 300 latrines started in El Redis I, 150 in Jouri and another 150 in Al Alagaya. These latrines are expected to be completed within the month.

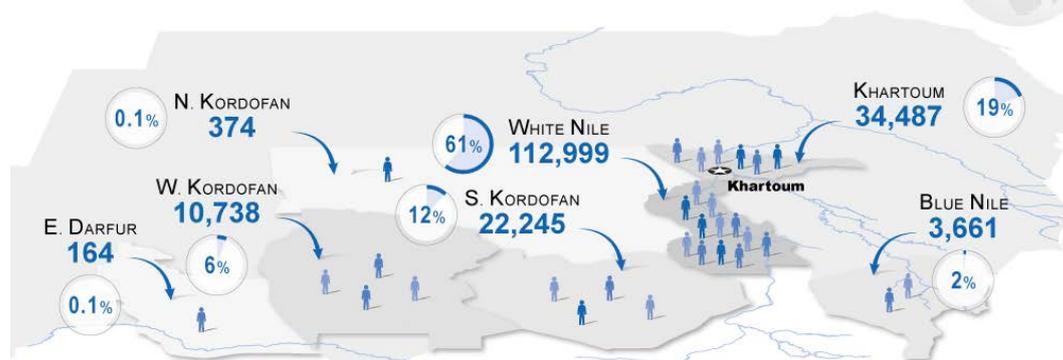
In West Kordofan's Kharasana area, only two bladders are available—each with a capacity of 20,000 litres—serving 3,882 refugees at the site. This capacity is not sufficient to meet the standard requirements of the refugees. The national NGO Voluntary Humanitarian Assistance Programme (ASSIST) has been supplementing water services by trucking in 120,000 litres of water daily. In Khartoum State, an estimated 3,000 South Sudanese families (about 15,000 people) in open areas in Haj Yousif area received emergency shelter and household supplies for the winter season.

Over the past two years, 184,668 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan fleeing conflict that erupted in their country mid-December 2013

South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan (Dec 2013 to Dec 2015)

Source: UNHCR

184,668 SOUTH SUDANESE HAVE ARRIVED IN SUDAN



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Biometric registration continues in White Nile sites

UNHCR's individual biometric registration has resumed in El Redis I and El Redis II refugee sites on 8 December and 14 December respectively registering an average of 840 people per day. Registration at the two sites is expected to be completed by mid-January 2016 after which the registration teams will move on to Um Sangor site. So far, 34,374 people have been registered in White Nile State.

Biometric registration—during which refugees are interviewed, photographed and fingerprinted—facilitates confirmation of refugee identity in the absence of other documentation and helps minimize instances of fraud. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), biometric registration provides more accurate demographic data that emergency service providers can utilise for planning as well as more efficient and effective interventions.

Suspected dengue fever cases reach 538

A total of 538 suspected dengue fever cases, including 104 deaths, were reported in Sudan between 29 August (when the outbreak started) and 25 December 2015, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH). The outbreak has affected Darfur, Kassala and Kordofan states. The MoH and health partners are focusing on vector control, case management and surveillance, the three key areas that should be addressed during such outbreaks.

In Darfur, 488 suspected cases—including 99 deaths—were reported in 27 localities between 29 August and 25 December 2015. Darfur accounts for 90 per cent of overall cases and 95 per cent of deaths, with West Darfur State having the highest number of cases and deaths (see the map below for details). In the larger Kordofan region, 44 suspected cases—including four deaths—were reported in the eight localities of Abyei, Keilak, Babanousa (West Kordofan), Reif Ashargi, Kadugli, Habila, Lagawa (South Kordofan) and Shiekan (North Kordofan). In Kassala State, six suspected cases—including one death—were reported in the state capital, Kassala town.

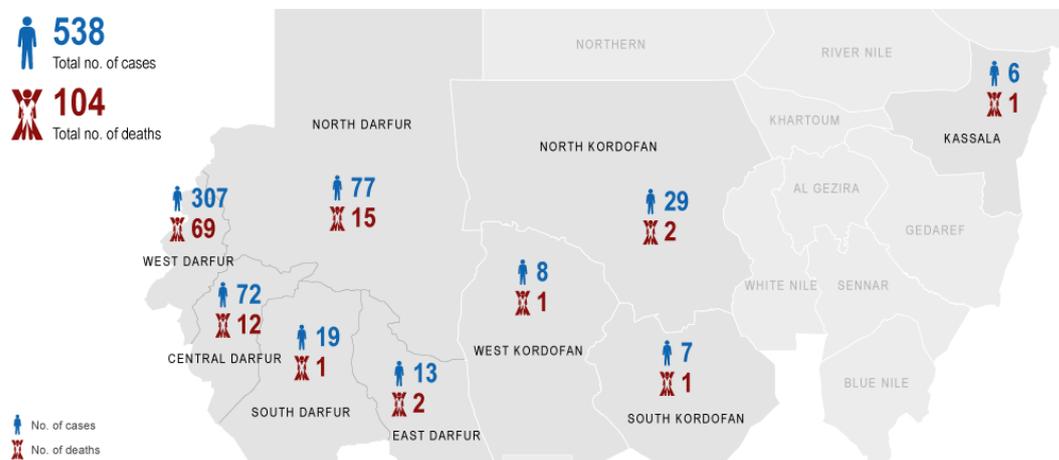
As part of the response across Darfur, the SMOH of respective Darfur states, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, CONCERN Worldwide, Médecins Sans Frontières - Switzerland, Save the Children Sweden, International Medical Corps, World Relief, IOM and Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA) continued to respond to the dengue outbreak. Activities included spraying homes, conducting larvae inspection and providing health education and awareness raising activities on dengue. WHO also conducted a refresher course on case management for 20 health workers in East Darfur and trained 15 staff on water quality monitoring and management. About 10,600 people in affected localities received health promotion and dengue fever leaflets and posters. WHO and the SMOH held a media conference on the disease for seven national television and radio channels. To

Darfur accounts for 90 per cent of overall dengue fever cases and 95 per cent of deaths

reduce morbidity and mortality caused by the disease in North Darfur, UNICEF provided three primary health care (PHC) kits, three integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) kits as well as other medical supplies to support case management in Saraf Omra locality.

Suspected dengue fever cases in Sudan (29 August – 25 December 2015)

Source: MoH



FEWS NET: more people will require humanitarian assistance during the lean season this year

According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Sudan Food Security Outlook report for December 2015, more people will require humanitarian assistance during the lean season this year mainly due to lower than average crop harvests. In early December, most farmers in the traditional rain-fed sector completed their harvests, which are estimated to be below average, according to FEWS NET. Yields are below average across most parts of the country due to the late and low rainfall during the main June - October rainy season associated with El Niño. In the northern parts of North Kordofan, Kassala, Gedaref and North Darfur states, some farmers had no harvest as their cultivated crops wilted before they ripened due to the late rains. This, in combination with below-average rainfall in other parts of the country, will probably lead to a harvest similar to that of the 2011/12 harvest, when national cereal production was about 3 million metric tons (MT). In comparison, the harvests from 2008/09 to 2013/14 produced an average of 4.3 million MT of cereals, according to FEWS NET.

Areas where production has been impacted by poor rains include North Kordofan, North Darfur, most parts of Kassala, northern parts of Gedaref, northern parts of South Darfur, East Darfur and pockets of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, White Nile, West Kordofan and Central Darfur states. A considerable number of poor families in areas where there has been no harvest have already exhausted last year's food stocks and are now purchasing food from the markets.

In Red Sea State, El Niño has been associated with the above-average rainfall between October and December. This heavy rainfall triggered floods in the coastal areas of the state in early December resulting in the destruction of infrastructure and floods in Tokar locality.

The below-average harvest has led to the rise in staple food prices

The below-average harvest has led to the rise in staple food prices in the main markets of Sudan, while staple food prices in surplus-producing areas have remained stable due to availability of food stocks from last year.

More people will require humanitarian assistance during the lean season this year mainly due to lower than average crop harvests

Pasture deficit—due to low rains—has forced livestock owners in some parts North Kordofan, Kassala, White Nile and West Kordofan states to sell their livestock at low prices

Pasture deficit—due to low rains—and the increase in staple food prices has forced livestock owners in some parts North Kordofan, Kassala, White Nile and West Kordofan states to sell their livestock, leading to a decline in livestock prices. This decline will likely reduce the purchasing power of households in these areas. This, combined with the reduced access to food from their own harvest, is likely to result in an earlier onset of the lean season in March 2015. All these factors are likely to result in the deterioration of food security to Crisis (IPC phase 3) levels in areas controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, among poor residents in northern North Kordofan, North Darfur, Kassala states and among newly displaced people in Darfur.

People in conflict areas may face emergency levels of food insecurity

In conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, food insecurity is likely to worsen from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels by March 2016 among displaced people and poor residents, according to the most recent FEWS NET update. This is mainly due to the below-average harvests, restricted movement of populations, restricted trade flow, lack of access to humanitarian assistance, increases in staple food prices, and continuing insecurity.

Projected food security (Jan – March 2016)

Source: FEWS NET

